

THE OREGON SCOUT.

JONES & CHANCEY, Publishers. UNION, OREGON.

CHRONICLES BY CARLE. Miscellaneous Matters of Interest Pertaining to Foreign Countries.

Thirty-three deaths from cholera were reported in Marseilles, France, on the 6th. The Sanitary Council of that city telegraphed to Legard, Minister of the Interior, a statement certifying that cholera in Marseilles is epidemic only. This notice, however, is known to have been resorted to for the purpose of concealing the alarm felt by the council and to avoid being held responsible for neglect of sanitary measures, which has caused a recurrence of cholera in the city. The Municipal Council of Marseilles are much perplexed from want of funds. They have no appropriation available for expenditure for cholera purposes, and dare not ask for funds for fear of creating alarm by an implied acknowledgment of the existence of cholera in an epidemic form.

The coal and iron mines of Hesse, Derbyshire, England, have been rioting, causing great damage to property. In one of their battles against the police the rioters were driven back several miles from town, contesting every foot of the way. During the engagement a great number of miners were disabled or injured, and nine dangerously wounded.

A man who arrived at Bristol, England, Aug. 7th, from Marseilles, France, became ill and was seized with vomiting and died. The medical officer of the board of health declared that the man was suffering from cholera. An inquest was held and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the symptoms were very much like that of Asiatic cholera. Precautionary measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

A decree ordering general elections in France has been issued. It designates the 4th of October next as the day.

A man named Dempsey, of Hamilton, Ontario, his sister and her child while crossing a railroad in a buggy, were struck by a train; Mrs. Sands' head was severed from her body, which was found twenty yards away. The child's body was found on the plot of the engine, and Dempsey's seventy-five yards distant.

A London dispatch said: "Wolf, the British Special Envoy to Turkey, is instructed to offer the Porte facilities for occupying and governing the Sudan, and temporarily some points in Egypt, but no share in governing Egypt, in return for an alliance against Russia."

The London Times publishes a letter from Meshed, Persia, in which it is stated that the Afghans are acting in such a way as to give the Russians no possible excuse to make any attack. The writer says the Afghans' troops do not fear the frontier which Russia admits is Afghan; that they refrain from moving toward the Russian positions and from strengthening their own outposts. The letter also says that the excitement among the Turcomans recently attributed to the alleged brutality of the Russian soldiery toward the native women, is really due to the warlike preparations which Russia is making throughout the Turcoman territory.

THE PENES FINALLY TO GO. For President Cleveland Publicly Proclaims to this Effect.

The following proclamation has been issued by the president:

WHEREAS, Public policy demands that public domain shall be reserved for occupancy of settlers in good faith, and that our people who seek homes upon such domain shall in no wise be prevented by any wrongful interference from the safe and free entry thereon to which they may be entitled; and WHEREAS, To secure and maintain this beneficial policy a statute was passed by the Congress of the United States, on the 25th day of February in the year 1885, which declared to be unlawful all inclosures of any public lands, in any state or territory, to any of which land included within the inclosure, the person, party, association or corporation making or controlling such inclosure, had no claim or color of title made or acquired in good faith, or an asserted right thereto, by or under claim made in good faith with a view to entry thereon at the proper land office, and which statute also prohibited any person by force, threats, intimidation, or by fencing enclosures or other unlawful means, from preventing or obstructing any person from peacefully entering upon or establishing a settlement or residence on any tract of public land subject to settlement or entry by the public land laws of the United States, and from preventing or obstructing free passage and transit over or through the public lands, and WHEREAS, It is by the fifth section of said act provided as follows: "That the president is hereby authorized to take such means as shall be necessary to remove and destroy any unlawful enclosure of any of said lands, and to employ such civil or military force as may be necessary for that purpose, and

WHEREAS, It has been brought to my knowledge that unlawful enclosures and such as are prohibited by the aforesaid statute exist upon the public domain, and that actual legal settlement thereon is prevented and obstructed by such enclosures and by force, threats and intimidation. Now, THEREFORE, I, Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, do hereby order and direct that any and every unlawful enclosure of public lands, maintained by any person, association or corporation be immediately removed, and I do hereby forbid any person, association or corporation from preventing or obstructing by means of such enclosure or by force, threats or intimidation, any person entitled thereto from peacefully entering upon and establishing a settlement or residence on any tract of public land which is subject to entry and settlement under the laws of the United States.

And I command and require each and every officer of the United States upon whom the duty is legally developed to cause this order to be obeyed, and all provisions of the act of Congress therein mentioned to be faithfully enforced.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

GROVER CLEVELAND, President. (Signed) Secretary of State.

"One High Jene and Fizeology" was a North Carolina school teacher's requisition for a new manual just published by the state.

GENERAL NEWS AND NOTES. Matters of Interest Touched Upon by Press News Gatherers.

Secretary Manning has ordered the re-instatement of Prof. Boutelle, who was discharged from the position of first assistant superintendent of the coast survey when Auditor Chenoweth began his investigation of the affairs of the coast survey office. Prof. Boutelle has been in the service of the government forty-three years, and his scientific services during the war were regarded as of utmost importance.

Supt. Bell, of the foreign mail bureau, has directed the U. S. mail to Italy, which passes across France, to be forwarded in tarred sacks. This was done at the request of the Italian postmaster general to prevent the introduction of cholera from France into Italy.

The prominent leaders of the workmen of the United States have just perfected plans looking to the arbitration of laws to be made to relieve the condition of the workmen of the country. It is anticipated that by the 1st of September a monster petition will be presented to the President, compelling him in answer to public opinion to call a special session immediately. It is claimed that congressmen cannot give the labor measures consideration at the regular session, and an extra session with the one object in view will produce good results.

The American Dental Association at Minneapolis elected the following officers: President, W. C. Barrett, Buffalo; Vice, L. C. Ingersoll, Brook, Iowa, and A. T. Smith, Minneapolis; Secretary, A. W. Harland, Chicago; Treasurer, George W. Keely, Oxford, Ohio. The selection of the next place of meeting was left to the Executive Committee, to be made hereafter. Adjourned sine die.

At Lafayette, Ala., Wm. Hancock a farmer aged 57, and son, Wm. Hancock, were partners in a threshing machine. They quarreled over the division of tolls. The old man got a gun and made threats of assault against the son, but no violence occurred. The father with another son named John then went to William's house, and soon after that William arrived. He procured a gun and told his father he was ready to fight. The old man raised his gun to fire, but William being quicker fired first, striking, but not disabling his father. The old man fired without effect and William fired his second barrel, killing his father instantly. John Hancock seized his father's gun and shot his brother under the eye. William drew a pistol and began firing while John ran. One shot took effect in John's side. William overtook him and carried him back home. William has been arrested, and seems to care little for his terrible deed.

In Pittsburg a few nights ago, an unknown man was creating a disturbance on the cars on the street, on the south side, when Officer Thomas Bender attempted to arrest him. The man resisted arrest and the officer struck him twice on the head with his billy. The man fell to the pavement and died in a few minutes. The officer was arrested and locked up.

A terrible accident occurred at the residence of N. B. Rankin, near Ennis, Texas, a few nights ago. Rankin, being in feeble health, sent his two daughters, aged 19 and 17 years, to the garret to draw some kerosene there. Holding the candle near the faucet in the barrel caused an explosion, killing one of the girls and fatally burning the other, who died next day. The house, with its contents, was burned to the ground. Rankin and wife are dangerously prostrated from the effects of the calamity.

The paper manufactory of Alexander Balfour, in Philadelphia, who has the contract for making paper for the internal revenue department, was burned; loss, \$22,000.

Two men, named John Fix and Fred Schumer, engaged in painting the dial of the clock in the tower on the Second Street Methodist church, Grand Rapids, Michigan, fell to the ground a distance of seventy feet. Both men were killed.

The jury returned a verdict against Mrs. Frankie Morrison, who has been on trial at Erie, Kansas, for the murder of her mother, Mrs. Palmssett. The latter's wife was insured for \$15,000 and the insurance companies contested the payment. Mrs. Frankie Morrison, who was found guilty of the murder of her mother, was married the same evening to Harvey D. Copeland, of Wichita.

Mrs. J. S. Soutz, a lady living ten miles from Logan, Ohio, was choked to death by her false teeth dropping into her throat while coughing.

There is renewed trouble in the Hocking valley at New Straightsville, Ohio. The miners demanded an advance of ten cents per ton to take effect at once. If refused the state convention will be called to make arrangements for uniform action. The operators intimate that if the miners persist in their action that the Stratsville mines will be closed.

The N. Y. World announces that the task which it undertook a little less than five months ago to raise \$100,000 to complete the statue of Liberty is finished. Total amount collected was \$192,000.30, contributed by over 130,000 persons. The Washington cent was sold to Miss Helen Dowray for \$100.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT. Miscellaneous Matters of Interest at the National Capital.

FRANK ARMSTRONG, who recently investigated the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indian agencies and whose report thereon has much to do with the issuance of the proclamation ordering the cattlemen off those reservations, will soon proceed to the Apache agency for the purpose of making an enrollment of the Indians and of inquiring into and reporting the condition of affairs among the Apaches.

The following naval board has been appointed to meet at the Delaware Iron works, Chester, Pennsylvania, to make an examination and take an inventory of the three cruisers Chicago, Atlanta and Boston which were being constructed by John Roach; Assistant Naval Constructors J. F. Halsecom, J. B. Poover, Richard Gatewood and Lewis Nixon.

WASHINGTON special: The guillotine of First Assistant Postmaster General Stevenson was again at work to-day and a hundred postmasters' heads dropped into his basket. Among the appointed were George F. Scott at Taylor, Nebraska, vice Rush left the place; John W. Thom at Grandin, Dakota, vice Taylor resigned; A. C. Bailey at Westport, Dakota, vice Hemstreet, abandoned the office.

HON. BARNEY CALFIELD, of Deadwood,

candidate for governor of Dakota, has gone to Red Sulphur Springs with his family to await the president's return when he will again camp in Washington until the administration recognizes his claim.

MURDERED FOR INSURANCE. Investigation of a Suspicious Case at Hunter's Point, Long Island.

The corner of Paterson, N. J., accompanied by the chief of police and the coroner of Hunter's Point, Long Island, and a couple of physicians, went to the Lutheran cemetery near the latter place to exhume the body of a woman. On the way Chief of Police Grant told a representative of the Associated Press the following story: For two years past a family named Bauer, occupying a highly respectable position in society, resided at Haledon, near Paterson.

The Bauers had previously resided in New York City, and appeared to be a family of wealth. Early last June Mrs. Bauer was taken sick, and after ten days' illness died, as certified by the attending physician of peritonitis. Mrs. Bauer seemed to feel the loss of his wife deeply, and had an extensive funeral. The memory of the late Mrs. Bauer had almost died out when some strange rumors got about which started the community. It was learned that Mrs. Bauer had been heavily insured in several companies, and some peculiar circumstances surrounding her illness and death led to the suspicion that she had been murdered in order to obtain the amount of insurance and defraud the companies. The total amount of insurance on Mrs. Bauer's life was \$33,000. It is understood that the Equitable and New York Life insurance companies paid the amount of their policies before the rumors were fraud got about. The officers of the Mutual Reserve company, after consulting other companies decided to refuse payment until thorough investigation had been made. The officers when advanced that Mrs. Bauer had been poisoned or that she had been taken away and another body or dummy buried in the cemetery. Arriving at the cemetery the coffin was exhumed and opened. Upon being measured the body was found to be six inches shorter than Mrs. Bauer's when she was alive. One of the physicians who had examined Mrs. Bauer when she was in the city, and who was called, said she had a pug nose and thick hair, while the corpse had a Grecian nose and dark hair, but he would not be positive of all the particulars. Drs. Satterthwaite and Cleverly, of New York, examined the body and took out the intestines, which they examined and scooped up. They refused to give the result of the examination in New York, where the special delivery stamps were required. The body was placed in a coffin and re-interred. Louis Bauer, the husband, to whom all the policies are payable, carries on a grocery in New York.

THE SPECIAL DELIVERY SYSTEM. Arrangements for Putting it in Operation on October 1.

A circular relating to the immediate delivery system, which is to be put in operation on October 1, has been prepared and will be sent to postoffices at once. After quoting section 3 of the postoffice appropriation bill, which provides the terms under which immediate deliveries to be made, the circular says: It has accordingly been decided to introduce a special delivery system on the 1st of October, 1885, at all postoffices at which it is permitted by law, viz: Those at which the free delivery system is in operation, and those in cities and towns having a population of 4,000 or over, as shown by the last federal census. Suitable supplies of special delivery stamps will be sent to any postoffice in the country which may make a requisition for them and when received they are to be taken up by the postmaster in his account current and accounted for quarterly in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps. They are to be used by postmasters in required amount and to any person who may apply for them, but they can be used only for the purpose of securing the immediate delivery of letters addressed to and received in the mails at any of the offices designated as special delivery offices. Under no circumstances are they to be used in the payment of postage of any description or of registry fee, nor can any other stamps be employed to secure special delivery, except the special delivery stamp. The special delivery stamp must be in addition to the ordinary postage stamp, and must be prepared with at least one full rate of postage in accordance with the laws and regulations must be treated as held for postage, even though bearing a special delivery stamp in addition to the full postage and registry fee required by the law and regulations. Special delivery letters will be delivered by messenger within the carrier limits of a free delivery office and within a radius of one mile from the postoffice and at all other special delivery offices. Postmasters at fourth-class offices are not entitled to commissions on special delivery stamps. No effort will be spared to expedite the mailing of letters bearing special delivery stamps addressed to special delivery offices. Special delivery stamps must be effectually cancelled at the office of mailing in the same way as ordinary postage stamps. Letters bearing a special delivery stamp, in addition to the lawful postage may be mailed at any postoffice in the country, but it will not be entitled to an immediate delivery by messenger when addressed to a postoffice to which the special delivery system has not been extended.

Marriage.

Between young and immature people marriage is of altogether too frequent occurrence; but as an offset, matches between men and women considerably past their middle age have increased. Nobody but school children, to whom love is a dream which belongs solely to the giggling age, now feels inclined to laugh at such alliances. They are often matters of convenience, founded on motives of respect, comfort or suitability, which usually result as happily as any action of grave import, carefully weighed and resolved upon by experienced people, is likely to do. Why should not an intelligent, home-loving man and woman, left companionless in middle age, form a partnership of mutual help and comfort for their old age? Often, however, they are sincere love matches, founded on that real passion which grows more profound, if less sensitive, with the strengthening of other faculties. No fear of divorce with such couples as these.

A bashful young man who was afraid to propose to his sweetheart induced her to fire at him with a pistol, which she assured her was only loaded with powder, and after she had done so fell down and pretended to be dead. She threw herself wildly upon the body calling him her darling and her beloved, whereupon he got up and married her.

"You send millions of dollars to China to prepare her people for the kingdom of heaven, but you refuse them a home in the United States," was one of the remarks by Guy Min, a Chinaman, who made a speech in San Francisco last week.

SOLENNLY LAID AWAY. The Remains of America's Great Soldier Rest in Their Narrow Home.

A Funeral Pageant Such as Was Never Before Witnessed in This Country. The Procession and at the Tomb.

New York dispatch: The crowd on Fifth avenue remained on the sidewalks with remarkable persistency until the long parade had passed. There were a few cases of prostration in the ranks, but so far as known, none fatal. The regimental ambulances were called into requisition for slight cases, perhaps half a dozen times. At the corner of Fifty-seventh street, where the line turned to the west, the crowd swelled from the side to the open way and blocked the thoroughfare on twenty occasions. There was some trouble when the catafalque reached that point. Everybody was more interested in the approach of this than in any other procession. It was watched for blocks away, its conspicuous being making it plainly visible as far as about Fiftieth street. As it neared the corner the crowd naturally bulged to the sidewalk, and officers had to threaten with their clubs to make the spectators recede, and it was a difficult process. The people were standing eight and ten deep, and some of those in the front rank had raised their umbrellas to keep off the sun's rays. Some women stood with babes in arms and fathers had hoisted their little ones to their shoulders. Obstructions were numerous, and those at the rear were becoming impatient. The long and narrow catafalque of the house of the house of representatives, governors and the staffs, ex-presidents, foreign ministers, diplomatic officers and representatives of the army and navy had passed, the procession began to break up. The veteran and civic organizations between Fifty-third and Fifty-ninth streets and gradually fell out of line.

From noon to-day on for hours into the afternoon the vicinity of the tomb and Riverside park was a scene of discomfort for the waiting thousands. Heat followed by rain, and the sun and the succeeding hours added heat, and hundreds and thousands of the latter suffered much in their cramped positions of waiting in the blazing sun there. One o'clock came and went, but the funeral car was yet a long way off and moving very slowly. The crowd at the tomb, which had rested a small charcoal furnace, and near it were tools and materials with which to seal the leaden lining of the cedar case into which the casket and remains of Gen. Grant should be placed. Down the slope nearer the vault was a portable furnace, used by workmen for heating the bolts. In a group near by were five men, mechanics, who should rivet fast the steel casket within which both coffin and cedar box should finally be preserved. The steel case rested upon two marble blocks two and one-half feet high, three feet wide and three inches thick. Similar marble blocks have been sunk in the floor, flush with the surface, and upon these the remains of Mrs. Grant are expected to repose. Many persons were permitted to peep into the tomb where the steel receptacle was waiting the body then being borne up town.

Soon after 1 o'clock the drum's beat and blast of trumpets was heard from the lower end of the carriage came into view. In it was Gen. Hancock. He was the only occupant, and stood erect. Trooping behind him, on horseback, were the members of his staff. The general rode to a point near the tomb, when he alighted and was met by Superintendent Murray, Commissioner Manning and others of the park board. Gen. Hancock's staff and aides swept past. There were among them Gen. Fitz-Hugh Lee, and Gen. Gordon, whom Gen. Sheridan met so warmly, in other times and under other circumstances. Upon a commanding slope, a hundred yards from the tomb, the staff of the regulars and aides drew rein beneath a clump of spreading trees. Meantime helmets were glistening and plumes waving over the slope to the southward; the trapping upon the many horses shone in the sunlight, the cannon and limbers, drawn by horses that were being halted, and there, the staff of the regulars and aides, the brow of the slope, and orders galloped to and fro, and sabres and accoutrements clattered and rattled. The regulars and marines with light battery "B" of the Fifth artillery, were coming down the drive.

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THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for OMAHA, NEW YORK, and CHICAGO, listing various commodities like wheat, corn, and sugar with their respective prices.

friend has called our attention to an editorial published nearly a year ago in the Keystone Medical Journal on chronic diseases. In the words of the editor, "One of the great therapeutic problems if not the greatest of such problems before the profession is the treatment of chronic diseases and those constitutional faults which underlie chronic diseases." The article in the main is quite suggestive, but we entirely disagree with the writer on one point. He says: "We assert that instead of the body being liable to acute diseases and that these if neglected become chronic as is the common notion, the reverse is the truth; that generally speaking diseases are chronic and towards the close an acute affection is liable to be set up." Again the writer says that he believes that "much of the disease that threatens and embitters life is chronic degeneration rather than disease; that there is reason to believe that the rate of such degenerative processes admits of being quickened or retarded; that the indefinite retardation of a degenerative process is practically the extension of life to its natural limits and the next best thing to a complete cure; that this retardation has come to be a primary function of scientific and practical medicine."

Now, let us state this matter in our way: From some inherited tendency which this writer in the Keystone Journal recognizes, or from some bad habit or unfortunate environment or some great mental disturbance, the degenerative process is awakened in the system. This process attracts but little attention at the outset and it goes on. Finally it reaches a stage which is attended with acute manifestations, and at this moment there occurs what is called an acute disease. The victim for the first time comes to the conclusion that he is sick and that he is in need of a physician. The physician is called. This is the "family physician," and such is the character of his practice that when he gets his patient out of bed he thinks he will do to leave. He has little patience and still less skill to remove these conditions which have not already yielded to his prescriptions, and his patient becomes a sufferer from what is called a chronic disease. It is not entitled to be called chronic until it has thus established itself in the system. Consequently, there may be said to be three stages—the stage of degeneration, that of acute manifestation and that of chronic disease. The medical profession at large do little else than ameliorate those diseases which are called acute. If they recognize they do not attempt to relieve either the degenerative process or the chronic disease. The great body of hygienists, many of whom are not physicians at all, are coming to the relief of suffering humanity in the first or degenerative stage. They are showing how, by good living and otherwise, this process may be arrested or retarded. Many of these writers are so extreme in their ideas that they say that doctors are unnecessary altogether. They weigh against the use of medicine. They fail to perceive that their methods are only suited to those who have entered upon the first stage mentioned. That is to say, their old school doctor who resorts to his heroic remedies and as heroically attacks all manifestations of the acute stage, but who pooh! pooh! at the specialists who actually profess to take their wrecks, those who have survived their heroic treatment, and make sound men and women of them. Both are wrong; the hygienists think there is nothing in the vegetable world that is capable of doing more than keep up the waste of the system, and the old school practitioner who imagines he must go out of the vegetable kingdom to find a remedy powerful enough to overcome an acute disease. Both eclecticism and homeopathy are gradually educating the profession and the people to right views regarding these matters. An acute disease, well treated, will leave no chronic ailment in its wake. But when by wrong management the chronic stage is allowed to follow the acute, the hygienists are quite in the way when they step in between a patient and the specialist and urge that no medicines are needed. Medicines are indeed required, but they should be of that reparatory character that they will put material in the hands of nature to restore the enervated system. All these remedies may be derived from the vegetable world. All food immediately or remotely has to come from the vegetable kingdom. It stands between the animal kingdom and the hard brown earth, and lifts from the grim soil that which supports life. Fortunately, it also extracts from the same source that which will in co-operation with the natural forces of the body eradicate disease.—Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.

OFFICERS, ATTENTION!

Important Orders from the Secretary of War.

Secretary Endicott has prepared a surprise for army officers by amending certain army regulations so as to make them read as follows:

An officer shall not fill any staff appointment or other situation the duties of which will detach him from his company, regiment or corps until he has served at least three years with his regiment or corps, nor shall an officer remain detached longer than four years unless assigned to special duty by the war department.

Wanted His Property.

A boy while walking along the street, found a half dollar. An old negro who saw him pick it up, said: "Sonny, in yer rambles dis mawin' hez yer seed anything o' er piece o' silver monny? I lost some money summers an' it stresses me mighty."

"How much money did you lose?" "Oh, I los' er quarter an' er dime an' er fifty cents an' er dollar."

"I found fifty cents just now."

"Wall, lemme take it if yer pleases."

"Yes, I will, in a horn."

"Whut! Yer gwine ter rob er man o' his property?"

"Go on now, will you? You saw me when I picked up the money. I'll bet you never lost a cent in your life."

"Dat's de way er ebil-minded boy allus talks. Ah, Lawd, de futur is gwine ter be troublesome when all dese boys grows up. Neber mine, sah, ketch yer out in de country some time an' I'll whup yer tell yer wish dat yer had gin me my property."—Dr. assau Traveller.

Cyclone pits have rent a Georgia church in twain. A majority of the brethren considered retiring to these refuges during a storm an evidence of distrust in God. The minority replied that they trusted in God as much as anybody, but when they saw an abled-bodied cyclone coming they were going to get out of the way. All efforts to heal the breach have been unavailing.

Chronic Diseases.

Dr. Thomas Fuller of Cape Cod claims 134 acres of land in the heart of Philadelphia, alleged to have been willed by William Penn to the doctor's ancestor, Sally Mercer Fuller.